VOL. XLIX .-- NO. 21.

## GEN. ARTHUR'S BIRTHPLACE.

IT IS NEAR THE CANADA LINE, ON THE FERMONT SIDE.

The History of the President's Father, as Onthered from his Old Neighbors in Ver-mont and Aeross the Border-A County Antrim Man who Tought the Konneks and Preached to Boptist Tonkees-Chester Allan Arthur's Birthplace-Old Days There-

THE SUN has received lately many letters of inquiry as to the birthplace of Choster Allan Arthur, as well as other letters professing doubt of Gen. Arthur's citizenship, some of them alleging that he was born in the neighborhood of Dunnam, Canada, and was, therefore, not eligible to the Vice-Presidency. To settle that question definitely, a reporter for THE SUN visited Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, which has generally been regarded as Mr. Arthur's birthplace. The place in Canada where t has been alleged that he was born was also

The township of Fairfield is the largest in forment. Franklin County, of which it is a part, is bounded on the north by Canada; and Dunham is fifteen miles beyond the border. Fairfield township includes a little settlement called Fairfield Centre and two small hamlets. Fairfield East and Fairfield North, half a dozen miles apart. The township lies among the last undulations of the Green Mountains. The illocks are covered with grass and dotted with slumps of shrubbery and trees, while little brooks curve through the valleys toward the Mississquoi River and Lake Champiain. Most of the people throughout the township are well to do. Few of them own less than eighteen head of cattle, and some can point to two hundred. The Canadian country near Dunham is much the same.

It was at first supposed that Gen. Arthur's birthplace could be definitely settled by the records of Fairfield or Dunham, or of other towns to which William Arthur, the President's father, could be traced. But, unfortunately, in those days (it must be recollected that the date of Mr. Arthur's birth is given in his campaign biography as Oct. 5, 1830) the records were meagre. This appeared from the reporter's personal investigations, as well as from statements made by the town and county clerks in whose offices he searched. In the Fairfield records were found only two entries referring to William Arthur, and these chronicled his election at town meetings as a member of the Superintending Committee of Schools. It was known that William Arthur had been nestor of the Baptist Church in North Pairfield, and it was hoped that records of that church might be found. But the church is no longer standing. Twelve years ago it was torn down and a Union church was built on its site. The Baptist society which flourished in William Arthur's day has dwindled, and but two members of the congregation remain in Fairfield. Only one volume of records covering the latest period of the church's history is in existence; the others are lost. A long time ago, when the deacon who had charge of them removed from Fairfield, he left them in charge of Mrs. Eldred in the house now occupied by Joshua Abell. Since then several families have lived in the house, and the books cannot be discovered. A careful search over Mr. Abell's e, at which Mrs. Eldred assisted, was of no avail, and inquiries elsewhere were fruitless. Of William Arthur's life in Dunham, Canada, only one fast is found recorded; the birth of his eldest daughter, Begins Maivina Arthur.

In these circumstances the oldest inhabitants, who are said in the local vernacular to be "a little bygone," become of great value. There is, in the absence of records, no way, except by a resort to their recollections, of ascertaining the various places at which William Arthur resided, the date of his marriage, the birth to him of a son named Chester Allan Arthur, and the place and time of that son's birth. Questions in regard to William Arthur were asked to test the memory of those who apoke of the more important details, to clear upportant points in which the notices of him pub-REDER WILLIAM ARTHUR.

porth. Questions in regard to William Arthur were asked to test the memory of these who spoke of the more important details, to clear up certain points in which the notices of him published at the time of his death seemed inaccurate, and also because a short record of his life up to and some years after Oct. 5, 1830, the date of Chester A. Arthur's hirth, as given in his eampaign biography, became important in determining the main question.

William Arthur was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in 1796. When eighteen years old he was graduated from Belfast College, and shortly afterward determined to seek his fortunes in the New World. It was said in several of the notices written after his death that he came first to New York, and, after remaining a short time, want to Vermont: but no reference is made to his residence in Canada. It is, however, remembered at East Stanbridge, not far from Dunham, that about 1822 William Arthur came to the former piace. Some say that they remember having heard from him that when he came to the New World be landed at Trois Rivières, Canada, and after remaining there but a short time went to Sorel, going thence to East Stanbridge. There he taught school for a little more than a year. He had as yet no thoughts of becoming a clersyman. He went from Stanbridge to East Dunham, where he haught school about two years, and married Miss Malvina Stone. After leaving East Dunham he crossed over the line into the States, where he remained a number of years before he again returned to Canada in 1830.

Very few persons around Dunham and East Stanbridge remember William Arthur's first residence in these places. When the reporter inquired for the people who would be likely to remember it, he was told that there were "some old quill wheel," he was told that there were more old quill wheel, "he was told that the wars also referred to "Uncle Rastus" and "Uncle Jack." Further inquiry brought out that "Uncle Rastus" was Mr. Erastus Chander, born 1806, and that "Uncle Jack." He was fill the elder

RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD JOHN BAKER.

On asking where Mr. John Baker could be found, the reporter was told that he was out driving, breaking in a three-year-old colt, "No," said a voice in the background. "he's not gone driving yet; he's gone to the fleid to get the colt and harness him up."

The fleid was a large meadow, about half a mile from the village. Mr. Baker was sitting on a rall, swinging his legs, while the breeze played with his long snow-white hair. A fine black colt was gailoping around in the fleid.

"Are you going to drive him out to-day?" taked the reporter.

"Well, guess not to-day. Looks kind o' rainy. I guess I've broken him in pretty well by this time. I do it to amuse myself. I've got to have something to do."

Mr. Baker remembered William Arthur quite well, and thought he had come to Stanbridge the first time about 1872.

"He was a bit lame." he continued. "and used to say in fun he'd had a stone wail fall on his feet. He'd come home from teaching school sometimes, and laugh because he hadn't been able to catch some boys who'd run away when he wanted to punish them. Go and ask 'Rastus about it: shouldn't wonder if he'd been one of the boys."

"How long did William Arthur stay in East Stanbridge?"

"I guess about a year. Then he went up to fast Dunham. Stared there about two years and got married. His wife's name was Stone. She had an uncle that was kind o' green locking. Arthur used to call him Monkey Stone."

Mr. Baker a so remembered that William Arthur and drive with them in the summer.

Mr. Baker as o remembered that William Arthur and seen him coasting and coasting in winter, and drive with them in the summer.

Mr. Baker as o remembered that William Arthur and the seen him coasting and sleighing with his. The reporter had been told of some one class who might know of William Arthur, and mentioned the name to Mr. Chandler.

"Well," said Unele 'Rastus, after a little reflection. 'he might know of William Arthur, and mentioned the name to Mr. Chandler.

Well, as the summer of the stone of w

ELDER ABTHUR'S FIRST PASTORAL CHARGE. After his removal from East Dunham, William Arthur taught school in various towns in Vermont. He was in Bennington during a Baptist revival, and, though since he had been in the States he had devoted the greater part of his apare time to legal studies, he determined to become a Baptist clergyman. In the records of the Second Baptist Church of Riehford, a town about fifteen miles from Fairfield, the following entry is found under date of April 26, 1828: The church received a reguest from Waterville Church to send Brethren to set in Council to examine Br. Wm. Arthur for ordinations and the church appointed Brethren A. Stone, Jeremian Jones, A. C. Banitzer. The following entry is dated Jan. 17, 1829:

Voted to employ Elder Wm. Arthur one-eighth part of

The following entry is dated Jan. 17, 1829:
Voted to employ Elder Wm. Arthur one-eighth part of the time for one year.

Soon after his ordination in Waterville, Elder Arthur, as he was now called, preached several times in the Baptist church at North Fairfield, and gave so much estisfaction that he was called in that vent to succeed Elder Spaulding. In October, 1830, his wife gave birth to a boy. The testimony upon which these facts are established was given by a number of men who lived at the time in the neighborhood, though now they are scattered about the township or have removed to other blaces. The oldest of them is nearly 87, the youngest 60. It should be said that the testimony derives peculiar value from the fact that all those whose statements were given to the reporter are politically opposed to Gen. Arthur. It should also be said, before giving the statements in detail, that all agree in saying that a boy was born to William Arthur in Fairfield, and that the boy was named after Dr. Chester Abeil, the family physician and a relative of Mrs. Arthur.

The year of William Arthur's arrival in Fairfield was clearly remembered by Leonard D. Geer. Mr. Geer is a farmer. He is 70 years old, and when the reporter called on him was busy mending a wagon.

"Wasi, I reckon I rec'lect Elder Arthur," said Mr. Geer. "He came here to preach when they was buildin' the new meetin' house. There was a kind of a fish-shaped vane with 1838' painted on it. It was painted so bad that the feller as painted it was ashamed of it."

Mr. Geer remembered that he attended the school where William Arthur taught; that while William Arthur was in Fairfield his wife gave birth to a boy, who was named after Dr. Chester Abell, and that this physician attended Mrs. Arthur when the boy was born, and had married her cousin. When he heard that Vice-President Arthur was born in Fairfield, Mr. Geer thought his name must be Chester Abell Arthur, and was surprised to hear that his middle name was Allan.

"I thought there was somethin' wrong about

GUESSES AT THE PRESIDENT'S NAME.

was born in Fairfield."

"Do you know his full name?"

"Well, I guess from his having been named after my brother that it's Chester Abell Arthur."

Mr. Abeli was very much surprised to hear that the Vice-President's name was Chester Allan Arthur.

The reminiscences of Ormond Bradley were about the same. "Remember him?" exclaimed Mr. Bradley. "Why I remember Elder Arthur preaching Anna Hendrick's funeral sermon about fifty years ago."

Others who were spoken to remembered the birth of a Chester A. Arthur, but supposed with those whose statements are given above that he was named Chester Abell.

DR. CASE'S MINUTE RECOLLECTIONS.

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The most valuable statement was obtained from Dr. C. L. Case of Brandon, a town on the Vermont Central Ratiroad about eighty miles south of St. Albans. At the time William Arthur moved to North Fairfield Case was nine years old, and lived about a quarter of a mile from the Arthurs' house when a son was born to them. Dr. Case's statements deserve particular attention because he is a citizen of high standing in Brandon. His tastes are refined and his mental faculities are vigorous. His large library is lined with scientific works, the best fiction and the leading magazines. He is also a man of musical theory and composition. He is a frequent contributor to the Rutland Heraid, and his articles are written in a clear, concise, and straightforward style. Of all the testimony gathered his was the most important. He is a Baptist, was a member of William Arthur's congregation, and also attended his school.

"Elder Arthur." he said, "succeeded Elder Spaulding in the spring of 1828. He moved into the old parsonage, about half a mile from us, which made us near neighbors for those days. All that year and a part of the following year he taught school. He had four daughters when he came to Fairfield. The three oldest daughters were playmates of mine. I recollect that the cidest, Hegina, was known as one of the smartest little girls around. In those days people used to make fun of the Baptists, and one time, while Regina and I were walking home from school together, a young fellow who was herding sheep hear a brook called out to her and asked if she didn't want to baptize one of his lambs accordin' to her father's fashion. Without a word she clambered over the fence, took a lamb in her arms, jumped into a pool with it, and, although the water rose above her waist, she went through the eatire ceremony.

"Shortly after Elder Arthur arrived here the school house where he preached while the new meeting house fine lambs accordin' to her fat

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH AND BIRTHPLACE.

"Elder Arthur's popularity led the congregation to build him a new parsonage, and in the fall of 1829 my uncle gave the church a lot about a quarter of a mile from our house. It was decided that whenever a member of the congregation could spare the time, he should lend a helping hand on the building. Of course, in these circumstances days would pass when no work was done at all on the new parsonage. In fact, the skeleton remained standing all the winter of "29 and '30, and it wasn't till the summer of the latter year that the house was finished. The skeleton of the house was finished. The skeleton of the house was rather a cranky looking concern and somewhat out of shape because so many different people had worked at it independently of one another. In those early days it was customary to christen the skeleton of a house, and repeat an appropriate verse from one of the rafters. In accordance with this custom we Baptists, and some others from the neighborhood, assembled one afternoon late in the autumn of '29. Just as the young man we had designated was about to mount the ladder an uncouth, bolsterous rustic, who wanted to have a little fun, clambered up a pole and, holding on with one hand while he waved his cap with the other, shouted:

"This is a shell
That looks like hell. THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH AND BIRTHPLACE.

"This is a shell
That looks like hell,
Wrought out of crooked wood.
But I'll bet a curse.
Were it hen times none.
Baptists would call it good.

While the new parsonage was building Eider Arthur and his family lived in a little log hut about a mile and a half from here. They moved into the now parsonage in the aummer of 1830, and I was then in and out of their house pretty much all the time with Regina and her sisters. I recollect distinctly there was not then a boy in the family, for Regina often wished for a brother, and about that time my grandmother

and mother used to tell my father that Elder
Arthur wanted a boy in his family.

"Well, as it drew near to October, I was told I mustn't gotolElder Arthur's house so often, and when I asked for reasons I could get only evasive answers. One day, early in October, my grandmother and mother were away all day, and were not home when it was time for me to go to bed. The next morning my mother told me that they had a little boy over at the Arthurs'. My grandmothercame over from the Arthurs' soon afterward, and said she had been dressing the boy.

"And think of it,' she said to my father in rather a reproachful voice;' when I announced the boy to Elder Arthur he danced up and down the room."

"Elder Arthur's dancing with delight was

rather a reproachful voice; when I announced the boy to Elder Arthur he danced up and down the room.

"Elder Arthur's dancing with delight was rather severely commented on by his flock, for in those days it was not thought consistent with ecclesiastical duties to take a hopeful or joyous view of life. Regins thought the baby was going to be just as big as her boy playmates, and was very much disappointed to see how small he was. The next time Dr. Abell called she said to him, referring to his own boys, who were about my age. Doctor, why didn't you bring us a boy like your specimens at home?"

"The boy was named after Dr. Chester Abell, and I was surprised when he became prominent in politics, some thirty or forty years after these sevents, to hear him called Chester Alan. Arthur, But I'm sure he is the Chester A. Arthur who was born at Fairfield. You see, until Elder Arthur's death he came to see me whenever he passed through Brandon, at intervals of about seven years. We were in the habit of speaking about the family, and I remember his referring to his son Chester, the boy who was born up there at Fairfield when we were neighbors, as doing well at Union College. The next time I saw him he said something about Chester's success as a lawyer, and so every time he referred with pride to the boy who was born in Fairfield. The last time I saw Mr. Arthur he spoke of Chester's becoming Collector of the Port of New York. The family remained in Fairfield until about 1852; at least until Chester was old enough to welk and talk, for I can remember perfectly well seeing him standing in the doorway, looking up at me with his large dark eyes."

Dr. Case's memory as regards the date of the Arthur family's departure from Fairfield is upheled by entries in an old account book which belongs to Ezra Wright Sherman, a resident of Montgomerr Centre, about twenty-five miles from Fairfield. The dates of the accounts with William Arthur begin in May, 1828, and close in January, 1832.

The Camada stourt.

Those who maintain that the President was born in Canada base their theory on the supposition that the child born in Fairfield was named Chester Abeli Arthur. They say that this boy died in Burlington, and that the body was given by the father to physicians to be dissected for scientific purposes. Then William Arthur is said to have come to Canada a second time, and to have taught school at East Stanbridge for eighteen months, while his family lived with his father-in-law at Meggs's Cornera. During his wife's sojourn there, it is maintained, she gave birin to the boy who is now President of the United States.

The swidence upon which this theory is based is very insufficient. Lindol Corey, a resident of East Stanbridge, and 70 years old, says that in Cotober, 1830, William Arthur returned to East Stanbridge with his closest daughter. Regine, but without the rest of his family, and taught school there for eighteen months. Corey thought he had heard that the family lived at Meggs's Corners with the Stones, and at the time he had heard Uncle Jack Baker say that Eider Arthur had sold the dead body of a son to some doctors at Burlington. Mr. Corey could not remember that a boy was born to Mrs. Arthur while Mr. Arthur was in East Stanbridge.

The reporter found considerable testimony to THE CANADA STORY.

Sherwood helpod him to build a house in 1828.

GUESSES AT THE PRESIDENT'S NAME.

"I met him, though," continued Mr. Soule, who now lives at Fairfield Centre, "when they had a great disputation here, Lefevre, the Universalist, was on one side and Champlin, a Methodist, and Arthur apoke against him. Arthur was a smart taiking man and a smartin taiking out there. But Arthur told me after head a girl named Regins, who used to be spouting Bible verses ail the time; that's the war she lived here. My friend, Dr. Chester Abell, told me the boy was to be named after him. I supposed, on that account, that the Vice-President's name was Chester Abell, has a farm about five miles from Fairfield Centre. Calvin Abell, the brother of Dr. Chester Abell, has a farm about five miles from Fairfield Centre. He has a serial large rocks. He has a farm about five miles from Fairfield Centre. Clavin Abell, the brother of Dr. Chester Abell, has a farm about five miles from Fairfield Centre. He is sevently-six years old. On inquiry at his house, he was said to be out in the field, blasting rocks. Just then, however, he was seen returning on top of a load of hay, having bissed that morning averal large rocks. He has a farm about five miles from Fairfield Centre. Clavin Abell, the brother of Dr. Chester Abell, he married," said Mr. Abell, "a coousin of my brother, the late Dr. Chester Abell, Mrs. Arthur gave birth to a boy in North Fairfield centre. William Arthur very well.

"Well I guess from his having been named."

"Do you know his fall name?"

"Well I guess from his having been named." boy belonging to William Arthur was ever known to have been born in Fairfield, and that boy was Chester A. Arthur, and William Arthur nover was in Burlington between the time he was in Fairfield and in East Stanbridge.

A.M., J. H. Corey, who lives in Bedford, near East Stanbridge, says he remembers that people talked about a boy being born to Mrs. William Arthur in Megra's Corners. Of his own knowledge he can say nothing about the matter.

All the evidence gathered at East Stanbridge, Dunham, and Megga's Corners is of this nature.

After William Arthur left Fairfield in 1832 he went to Williaton and Hinesburgh, where his son William was born. After that he came to the State of New York.

CHESTER ALLAN ARTHUR. In order to dispel the doubt about the President's middle name, a gentleman intimately acquainted with the President's life and family, and of so high political position that his reputation is more than national, was asked for an explanation. He said without a moment's healtation that the President was named Chester after Dr. Chester Abell. Allan was the name of his grandfather on his father's side, and his father gave him Allan for a middle name in order to have both families represented in the full name. Dr. Chester Abell having been a relative of William Arthur's wife. This gentleman says he has seen in the Arthur family Bible and in William Arthur's handwriting this record:

Chester Alian Arthur, born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vi., Oct 5, 1831.

MOURNING GOODS. Increased Prices Domanded for Bunting and Muslin-A Corner.

The fluctuating price of mourning goods since the shooting of President Garfield affords a signal illustration of the eagerness with which tradesmen seek to profit by public necessity. There have been three or four occasions re-cently when speculators have bought up large quantities of goods with the design of cornering the market. Then the milis would be set at work to make up the deficiency. Each time that there was a report of the probable death of the President the mourning goods would sell rapidly. It is reported that one man, not in the trade, bought 250 cases of black prints for a rise. Another bought 150 cases; another 100 cases. The price of these goods rose from 4% cents to 6% cents per yard. Had it not been for the long delay before the death of the President

cents to 6% cents per yard. Had it not been for the long, delay before the death of the President the market would have been controlled by the speculators. But every time the speculators bought the market down close the mills got a chance to catch up.

Many of these goods have been spread throughout the sountry among small dealers who saw a chance to opeculate in a staple article. There was, therefore, eleven weeks of preparation for the immense demand that was made upon retail dealers early yesterday morning. The demand increased rapidly throughout the day. Proprietors of store that began selling at the ordinary rate soon saw their stock decreasing so rapidly that they began to raise the price, and in many cases prices doubled, and even trebied. Claffin's great dry goods store was crowded with retail buyers replenishing their stocks. Other large houses had pretty much the same experience.

"How are mourning goods selling?" inquired a reporter of a Bowery retail dealer.

"I had 5,000 yards this morning, and I wish I had more."

"How are the prices?"

"I am selling at ten cents a yard what costs three in ordinary times."

"Do you think the prices will increase?"

"If the city is generally decorated, the retail price of black muslin will be twenty cents, and perhaps more. The demand of the country cannot possibly be supplied. If it had not been for speculation, we should not have had half enough."

The subscriptions to the fund for Mrs. Garfield yesterday aggregated \$32,461. Among them were the following: Brown Bros. & Co., Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, E. D. Benson of Philadelphia, Andrew Carnegie, and Cornelius Philadelphia, Andrew Carnegie, and Cornellus Vanderbilt, \$5,000 each; H. L. Horton & Co., \$1,000, and it njamin F. Gifford, William R. Travers, Van Emburgh & Atterbury, Francis F. Robbins, and Henry F. Spalding, \$500 each, and Mrs. Elizabeth Byard, \$2,500. The total fund is now \$190,060.38.

American Star Seft Capeales.

where the dead President lay. The silent sentries patiently carried their muskets back and forth over the beaten paths on the four lawns surrounding the Franckiyn cottage. From hour to hour through the night Dr. Bliss, worn out with watching, paced along the bluff between the cottage and the sea. Mrs. Garfield in her chamber was heard walking the floor in sad vigil until morning. She slept hardly at all. There were no sounds except in the surfalong the shore, and a mist hung over the quiet and unruffled ocean. Warren Young and Stanley Brown, the President's faithful private secre-

taries, sat with the remains. The sun rose slowly, and seemed to hang, a blood-stained globe. In the bank of mist, reflecting its flery hue in the polished and jow swell of the ocean. The light had gone out from those eyes which had watched the long shadows of the sun when it set.

Dr. Bliss early visited the Elberon for a cur of coffee. His manner showed that a strain had been released, and he spoke with a certain sense of relief. His face, however, was careworn, and the effect of the eleepless nights was plainly seen as he sank into a chair. His mind seemed to dwell upon the heroic patience of his late patient. "He was the greatest man I have ever cared for," he said. "He never complained, and when asked to take an unwelcome dose, or submit to painful treatment, his answer always was, 'Certainly, if it is necessary." Dr. Bliss spoke of his changed appearance since death. "He is emaciated, and has that distressing endaverous look, and the light that has left his eyes has changed the whole expression of his face." The particulars of the deathbed scenes were

more fully learned this morning. At 10 o'clock last night the President was sleeping. Gen. Swaim and Stanley Brown were with him. All around was quiet, and the last preparation for the night had been made. Mrs. Gar-field and Miss Mollie were in their cottage near by. Shortly after 10 o'clock the President was wakened from his sleep by a pain in the region of the heart, and called Gan. Swaim's attention to it. Those were his last words. Dr. Bliss, who was at hand, was summoned, and pronounced the President to be dying. Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were sent for, and the former reached the room in time for the end.
Mrs. Garfield had nerved herself for the end, which she had for some hours dreaded as inevitable, she went at once to the side of her dying husband and took his hand in hers. The President was helpless and speechless, but as his wife sat down by him he turned his face toward her slightly and fixed his eyes upon his wife. And so he sank into unconsciousness, his eyes still bent on his wife's face, while with one hand she held her husband's and her other hand lay on his heart. There was no word uttered. Drs. Agnew and Bliss stood by the bedside. Mollie, restraining her sobs, was at her mother's side. The watchers and attendants stood by, and Dr. Boynton sat at the President's head, fanning him. The pulse became entirely imperceptible. The applications which had been brought to be applied as restoratives lay by unused. The end was plainly at hand. In another minute it had come. The great-hearted man was dead, and lay free from pain and strife. His eyes were open, but vacant, the pupils still bent on o face of the stricken wife. Poor little Mollie Garfield controlled her feelings was seen and went from the room. At the door of her chamber she broke quite down for the first time. She sobbed aloud, and in her first burst of grief shut herself alone in her chamber. She remained thus alone for perhaps three minutes, and what new strength she got in brief communion with God was seen

in her brave and resolute face as she came back to the bed where her dead husband lay. Dr. Hamilton, with a woman's gentleness, had closed the crelids. Mrs. Garfield sat down by the bed. There she sat for nearly three hours.

Judge-Advocate General Swaim, who has been with President Garfield continuously since the president at the time of his data and the care and the resident at the time of his data in the great she with the President at the time of his data in the great she with the President at the time of his data in the great she with the President at the time of his data in the great she with the President at the time of his data in the great she with the president at the time of the deathbed scene:

"It was my night to watch with the President. I had been talking for some minutes in the lower of held sitting by his bedside; there were no great she with the president's room. On entering I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bedside; there were no great she with the president's room. On entering I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bedside; there were no great she with the president's room. On entering I found Mrs. Garfield sitting by his bedside; there were no great she with the president and the great she will be she with the lower plied. 'He is sleeping nicely,' I then said: You had better go to bed and reat.' I asked her what had been prescribed for him to take during the night. She replied that she did not know; that she had given him milk punch at 80 clock. I then said: If you will wait a moment I will so into the dector's room and see what is to be given during the night. 'He now what we had a late to be great during the night.' She then said: There is bed its down stairs; Daniel know what was to be given during the night. She then said: Then went into the date of the night. He answered: I think I had better fix up a list, and will bring it in to you pretty soon.' I then went him the had and had give him to the total she had and had give him to the total she had and had give him to the total she had

by Mrs. Garfield:

Mrs. Garfield. Long Branch:
Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with
you at his terrible moment. May God support and comfort you as he alone can. (Signed)
THE QUEEN, Balmoral Court.

Mrs. Garfield, Long Breach:
The citizens of London feel the deepest sympathy with
you and with America in the sed less you have sustained.
London Mayor, London.
The following was sent this morning:

The following was sent this morning:

Lowel, Minister, London;

James A. Garrield, President of the United States, died at Elberon, New Jermy, last night at ten minutes before at Elberon, New Jermy, last night at ten minutes before il o'clock. For nearly eighty days he suffered great pain, and during the entire period exhibited extraordinary putence, fortinde, and thristian resignation. The sorrow throughout the country is deep and universal. Fitty millions of neople stand as mourning by his bier. Today, at his residence in the city of New York, Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President, took the oath of office as President, to which he succeeds by virtue of the Constitution. President Arthur has entered upon the discharge of his duties. You will formally communicate these fects to the British Government, and transmit this despatch by hierraph to the American Ministers on the continent for like e-municiation to the Government to which they are respectively accredited.

BLAIMS, Secretary.

Besides the telegrams sent to-night through Mr. Lowell to the European Legations, Secretary Blaine has communicated the official announcement of the death of President Garfield and the accession of Vice-President Arthur to the Presidency of the United States to the legations in China, Japan, Mexico, and in all of the South American accessible by telegraph.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

day to Cleveland for Interment. LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20 .- The arrange ments for the funeral are as follows: Before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning a train of four cars will be run upon the track recently laid in front of the Franckiyn cottage, and which at the cautious suggestion of Attorney-General Mac-Veagh was allowed to remain, although several days ago it was proposed to tear it up. The first car will be an ordinary baggage car. In the second car will rest the remains of the President, guarded by soldiers. The third car will be for Mrs. Garfield and the family, with such friend as they may invite, while in the fourth car will ride the members of the Cabinet and the physicians.

At 10 o'clock the train will start for Washingon, where it will arrive at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Garfield has specially requested, as it was a wish of her husband, that the funeral eremonies be as unostentatious as possible. For this reason the special train will contain only the cars above mentioned, nor will any other train be allowed to run before it or behind it so near as to afford any person an opportunity of observing its motions and stoppages.

Detachments from the United States army and from the marines of the navy will be in attend-ance on arrival at Washington to perform escort duty. The remains will lie in state in the rotunds of the Capitol on Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by deputations from the Executive departments and by officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. Rethe Senate and House of Representatives. Religious ceremonies will be observed in the rotunda at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. At 5
o'clock the remains will be transferred to the
funeral car and be removed to Cleveland via
the Pennsylania Bailroad, arriving there Saturday at 2 F. M. In Cleveland the remains will
lie in state until Monday at 2 F. M., and be then
interred in Lake View Cemetery.

No ceremonies are expected in the cities and
towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells.

Detailed arrangements for final sepulture are
committed to the municipal authorities of
Cleveland, under the direction of the Governor
of Ohio.

THE NATION IN MOURNING.

A DAY OF UNIVERSAL SORROW OFER JAMES A. GARFIELD'S DEATH.

The Beathbed Scene in the Elberon Cettage — Preparing for the Funeral—President Arthur Visits Long Branch and Confere with the Cabinet—The Body Embalmed.

Long Branch, Sept. 20.—The first day without the medical bulletins has passed with melancholy enough. It has been a day of the greatest depression and of the saddest activity here at Elberon. Since the shocking word of the President's death, announced just before 11 o'clock last night, there has been no rest or quiet where the dead President is. The silent sen
Were the dead President is. The silent sen
Words completed. He breathed his last calmly and peacefully. President. A meeting of State collection ing the final obsequies.

GEN. ARTHUR'S MOYEMENTS.

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Gene. Arthur's moyement held to-morrow morning to take action regardin about 8 o'clock President Arthur's secretary. Col. J. C. Reid, was at the Jersey City depot of the New Jersey Central Railroad, whose officers had kept a special train in readiness for the President and Secretaries, but he was unable to give the exact hour of the President's departure for Elberon, as it was then already rumored that Messrs, Blaine and Lincoln had been delayed by an accident near Portchester. It was said, however, that a train had been run up from New York to Portchester in order to bring the Secretaries to New York, and that President Arthur would remain at his house until he heard of their arrival. In the meantime Gov. Cornell, Senator Jones

of Nevada, and Daniel G. Rollins had ealled on the President and had been closeted with him. At about 11% a private carriage drove up to the door of Gen. Arthur's residence. The President entered it with his son, and both were driven to the Liberty street ferry. At Jersey City the arrangements for the special train had prepared people for the arrival, A group formed near the cars, and many crowded down the ferry bridge as the boat gilded into the slip. It, however, struck the bridge so violently that it recoiled. The horses attached to President Arthur's carriage became uneasy, but they quieted down as the boat regained her headway. several trunks were in front of the carriage, and it was some time before it drove over the ferry bridge to the gates that separate the railway from the passengers' landing. As President Arthur and his son alighted the crowd fell back and the President passed through. They gazed at him silently. They hardly seemed to realize that he was President, for not a head was uncovered. They followed him with curious looks

covered. They followed him with curious looks to the special train, which consisted of Engine 93 in charge of Engineer Bernara Munn, an ordinary passenger car, and the directors' car. The President and his son scated themselves in the forward part of the car.

Still the departure was delayed, and people were standing gazing into the car, the occupants of which were engaged in earnest conversation. Shortly afterward there was a bustling near the slip. Another ferryboat had arrived, and two carriages drove up. Secretary Blaine and members of his family slighted from one, and Secretary Lincoin and his family stepped out of the other. The Secretaries wore the same carnest look which had been noticed on the face of the President. As the Secretaries entered the car, the President rose, stepped slowly forward and greeted them. It was a friendly greeting, but withal such a greeting as friends who are bowed down by a great and recent mutual sorrow would extend to one another. This first meeting between the President's Cabinet was a simple, heartfeit, and dignified expression of grief. At ten minutes past 12 the train glided out of the station. Besides Engineer Munn, it was manned by John Johnson, conductor, and a brakeman popularly known as Sweetle. The throng, which all this while had remained in silent contemplation, gradually dispersed.

The train arrived at Elberge at 1:00 P. M.

The arrived at Elberon at 1:09 P. M.
There was a rush of bystanders to the edge of the platform. Attorney-General MacVeagh.
Postmaster-General James, and Secretaries Windom and Kirkwood advanced to the rear platform of the last car. Mr. James went first. The gentlemen and ladies in the car rose to receive the representatives of the Cabinet. A moment afterward Messrs, MacVeagh and James came out of the car. They were closely followed by Secretaries Kirkwood Windom, and Lincoln. Next came Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Lincoln. Then President Arthur appeared, leaning on the arm of Secretary Blaine. President Arthur was dressed in black, and his looks were downcast. There was a murmur of sympathy and respect, and THE ARRIVAL AT LONG BRANCH.

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aware of the President's return. Mr. Arthur remained quietly sented until the outgoing train had departed and the passengers from an incoming train were on the ferryboat. Then he rose, shook hands with his companion, and left the car. The same carriage which had driven him to the station was in waiting, and after entering it he was driven to his home in this city.

President Arthur reached his residence at 6:10 P. M. Afew moments later a cab was driven in front of the door and Col. George Bilss entered the house. At 7 o'clock Senator Logan and Commissioner French called. They remained for two hours, when they went away together. At 9% Col. Bilss was driven to the Union League Club, but returned haif an hour later. Early in the evening President Arthur announced to the reporters, through Commissioner French's messenger, who was stationed at the door that he would not leave the city last night, that he was tired out and he would retire, At 10:45 a coupé was driven rapidly up to the door. Gen. Grant alighted, ran quickly up the sieps, and entered the house. Shortly afterward Elihu Root and Alderman Waite arrived. Gen. Grant remained twenty minutes. He then returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were other callers, among whom were Senator Jones of Nevada and Police Captain Ryan, in whose precinct is the President's House.

Policeman 180 patrolled in front of President Arthur's residence all night. He was detailed from the station in the Grand Central Depot.

THE RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY. The Ball Unexpectedly Found in the Left Side Back of the Heart.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 20 .- Dr. Bliss came into the hotel as soon as he had signed the ofofficial report of the autoper. He was at once surrounded by the correspondents and guests of the hotel.

"What is its purport, Doctor?"

"The bullet entered the right side, passed through the spongy part of the vertebree, and lodged in the left side, where we found it completely encrysted. It was but slightly blunted at the point from striking the rib. What we had probed for along the track of the wound was in fact a pus cavity, which had made its way down from the wound. The liver was untouched, but enlarged. But here comes the bulletin itself. Its language is as popular as

The bulletin was then received, a page at a time, and read aloud. Dr. Hamilton stood by and listened. Dr. Bliss had left the room. Exclamations of surprise were uttered at the revelations as to the location of the ball, which was far away from the spot where it had been previously located by the surgeons. Dr. Hamilton said: "That which had been taken for the ball in the groin was the end of the long pus cavity. which we had supposed was the track of the wound." At that end it was a hard lump of pus which we took for the ball. The doctors say the President could not possibly have recovered. The following is the official builetin issued at

11 o'clock: "By previous arrangement a post mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew. Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Andrew H. Smith of Elberon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the bail, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebre, driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging below the pancreas, about two inches and a hall to the left of the spine, and behind the peritonoum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood runturing the peritonoum, and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower death."

An abscess cavity six inches by four in diameter was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder between the liver and the transverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the rib, had passed through the spinal column in